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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,214	08/29/2006	Tomoyuki Hasegawa	Q92149	2252
23373	7590	11/25/2008	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			MOORE, SUSANNA	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.				
SUITE 800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20037			1624	
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			11/25/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/561,214	HASEGAWA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	SUSANNA MOORE	1624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 August 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20,22 and 23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16,18,19,22 and 23 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-15,17 and 20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 December 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/19/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

*Election/Restrictions*

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I in the reply filed on 8/11/2008 is acknowledged. Group I, drawn to 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine methanesulfonate, a crystalline form, simple compositions and a process of making and using said compound, embraced by claims 1-15, 17 and 20 was elected by Applicant. Applicant has not pointed to any errors in the Examiner's analysis of the classification of the different inventions. The requirement is deemed proper and is therefore made **FINAL**.

There are 22 claims pending and 17 under consideration. Claims 1-6 and 17 are compound claims. Claims 8-15 are composition claims. Claim 7 is drawn to a process of making said compound. Claims 16, 18, 19, 22 and 23 are nonelected subject matter. This is the first action on the merits. The application concerns 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine methanesulfonate, compositions, synthesis, and uses thereof.

*Specification*

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine methanesulfonate as a CRF Antagonist.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract is too vague. The abstract should provide a short summary of the invention. The Examiner suggests using claim 1 with the structure for the abstract. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement filed 12/19/2005 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. The reference may have been misplaced. Please resubmit prior to a Final Office Action for consideration.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 10-12, 17 and 20 is objected to because of the following informalities: the abbreviation/acronym, “CRF” should be spelled-out followed by the abbreviation/acronym in parenthesis. Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 10-15 are objected to because of the following informalities: claims 10-15 are substantial duplicate of claim 8 as the only difference is a statement of intended use, which is not given material weight. Note *In re Tuominen* 213 USPQ 89.

Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 17 is a substantial duplicate of claim 8 as the only difference is a statement of intended use, which is not given material weight. Note *In re Tuominen* 213 USPQ 89.

This application contains claims 16, 18, 19, 22 and 23, drawn to an invention nonelected without traverse in the paper of 8/11/2008. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144). See MPEP § 821.01.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 8-15, 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 8-15 are indefinite due to the language used in the claim. The preamble of claim 8 states “A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound described in claim 1...” but claim 8 does not include a carrier, diluent or excipient. If claims 8-15 are intended as a compound claim, please change the preamble to state so. Claims 8 and 10-15 would not further limit claim 1. If Applicant intends a composition, as the preamble currently reads, please include a carrier, diluent or excipient. Therefore, said claims are vague since it is uncertain what Applicant is attempting to claim.

Claim 17 is indefinite due to the language used in the claim. The preamble of claim 17 states “A CRF antagonist comprising...” but claim 17 does not include a carrier, diluent or

excipient. If claim 17 is intended as a compound claim, please change the preamble to state so.

Claim 17 would not further limit claim 8. If Applicant intends a composition as the “active ingredient” as the claim currently reads, please include a carrier, diluent or excipient. Therefore, claim 17 is vague since it is uncertain what Applicant is attempting to claim.

Claim 20 is vague and indefinite in that the claim provides for the use of claimed compounds, but the claim does not set forth any steps involved in determining which are the diseases capable of being mediated by CRF antagonists. Determining whether a given disease responds or does not respond to such an inhibitor will involve undue experimentation. Suppose that a given drug, which has inhibitor properties in vitro, when administered to a patient with a certain disease, does not produce a favorable response. One cannot conclude that specific disease does not fall within this claim. Keep in mind that:

A. It may be that the next patient will respond. No pharmaceutical has 100% efficacy. What success rate is required to conclude our drug is a treatment? Thus, how many patients need to be treated? If “successful treatment” is what is intended, what criterion is to be used? If one person in 10 responds to a given drug, does that mean that the disease is treatable? One in 100? 1,000? 10,000? Will the standard vary depending on the current therapy for the disease?

B. It may be that the wrong dosage or dosage regimen was employed. Drugs with similar chemical structures can have markedly different pharmacokinetics and metabolic fates. It is quite common for pharmaceuticals to work and or be safe at one dosage, but not at another that is significantly higher or lower. Furthermore, the dosage

regimen may be vital --- should the drug be given e.g. once a day, or four times in divided dosages? The optimum route of administration cannot be predicted in advance. Should our drug be given as a bolus iv or in a time release po formulation. Thus, how many dosages and dosage regimens must be tried before one is certain that our drug is not a treatment for this specific disease?

C. It may be that our specific drug, while active in vitro, simply is not potent enough or produces such low concentrations in the blood that it is not an effective treatment of the specific disease. Perhaps a structurally related drug is potent enough or produces high enough blood concentrations to treat the disease in question, so that the first drug really does fall within the claim. Thus, how many different structurally related inhibitors must be tried before one concludes that a specific compound does not fall within the claim?

D. Conversely, if the disease responds to our second drug but not to the first, both of which are inhibitors in vitro, can one really conclude that the disease falls within the claim? It may be that the first compound result is giving the accurate answer, and that the success of second compound arises from some other unknown property, which the second drug is capable. It is common for a drug, particularly in inflammation and neuropsychiatric disorders, to work by many mechanisms. The history of psychopharmacology is filled with drugs, which were claimed to be a pure receptor XYX agonist or antagonist, but upon further experimentation shown to affect a variety of biological targets. In fact, the development of a drug for a specific disease and the determination of its biological site of action usually precede linking that site of action

with the disease. Thus, when mixed results are obtained, how many more drugs need be tested?

E. Suppose that our drug is an effective treatment of the disease of interest, but only when combined with some totally different drug. There are for example, anti-inflammatory agents and anti-neurodegenerative agents, which are not themselves effective, but are effective treatments when the agents are combined with something else.

Consequently, determining the true scope of the claim will involve extensive and potentially inconclusive research. Without it, one skilled in the art cannot determine the actual scope of the claim. Hence, the claim is indefinite.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-15, 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakai et. al. (WO 2002/053565, US equivalent 7034153 B2).

The instant Application is claiming 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine methanesulfonate, simple compositions, a method of making the methanesulfonate salt and a method of antagonizing the CRF receptor with said salt.

Nakai et. al. is claiming 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine and pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof, see claim 1, column 253. The methansulfonate salt is taught in column 22, line 9. Nakai also teaches the intended use, see column 2, line 7. It is routine experimentation to make a methansulfonate salt of an amine compound. Furthermore, if the compound is obvious the method of making said compound is obvious. The fact that the crystalline property is being claimed of 8-(3-Pentylamino)-2-methyl-3-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[d]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine methanesulfonate, simple compositions, a method of making the methanesulfonate salt does not overcome the obviousness between the reference and

the instant Application. If the crystalline form of any compound is introduced into a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which is a liquid, the crystallinity of the compound is lost. Thus, said claims are rendered obvious by Nakai et. al.

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention “by another”; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection

is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-15, 17 and 20 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7034153. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the reasons provided in the 103 rejection listed above.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SUSANNA MOORE whose telephone number is (571)272-9046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Wilson can be reached on (571) 272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Susanna Moore/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1624